derson's assurance that opportunity would be given for the House to mass upon a code of rules, hepburn protested against the demand for the previous question. To the surprise of the House he vote was announced as 137 to 158, a victory of one for the opponents of Reed. Before the vote could be announced another allimative vote was cast. This made a tie, and guickly there was another negative vote, and the House held its breath until Henderson demanded the reas and nays, hepburn insisted that under the rules of the last House twenty minutes should be allowed for deposite. Then it was that Reed became truly himself again. He looked straight at Hepburn and said with his most cutting drawl: "There are rules and rules," and while the House was augning at this he explained to the irate gentleman from Iowa that the House, but under general parliamentary law, and that even were it. under the rules of the last flottes, but where the not, there had been enough debate to consume the twenty minutes. Hepburn could fight no further. A vote was then taken, and the previous question ordered by a vote of 183 to 152. The original motion was then adopted by a vote of 157 to 133, and the House was ready for business.

Thirteen Republicans voted with Mr. Hepburn against the Speaker, but many more than that number either voted with him or sat silent in their seats on the viva voce vote. Among these were Boutelle of Maine and Barrett of Massachusetts, neither of whom voted. They sustained the Speaker until the yea and nay votewas taken. This vote closed the only unusual inclient of the day, and when it was over the Speaker took a new grip in starting in again as Speaker of the House. He will probably keen on his desk for everal days the roll call which shows who to Republicans are who have rebelled against his rules.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the committees on Itales, on Ways and Moans, and on Mileage, es follows: Thirteen Republicans voted with Mr. Hepburn

and on Milenge, es follows:

Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Henderson (ia.), Daizell (Pa.), Republicans; Balley (Tex.) and BeMillin (Tenn.), Permeerats.

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Dingley (Me.), Chairman; Payne (N. Y.), Daizell (Pa.), Hopkins (III.), Grosvenor (O.), Dolliver (Ia.), Steele (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Evans (Ky.), Tawney (Minn.), Republicans; Messrs. Eatley (Tex.), MoMillin (Tenn.), Wiceler (Ala.), Melaurin (S. C.), Robertson (La.), Ewans (N. V.), Departson (N.

Wheeler (Ma.), beinerals.

Comulities on Mileage-Mears, Wright (Mass.),
Chairman; Barham (Al.), Boose (Md.), Republicans;
Cooper (Tex.), Lewis (Ga.), Democrats.

In studying the personnel of the new Congress, it is plain to see—what the election figures have already shown—that nearly all of the prominent Republicans of the old House have come back to the new, and that changes of importance are for the most part on the Democratic side. "Silver Dick." Bland of Missouri, "Watch Dog." Holman of Indiana, Jehu Baker of Illinois are some of the oid, familiar Democrats who have returned, although one of the m. Mr. Baker, was a Republican when last in Congress, having defeated no less a man than William R. Morrison, Jerry Simpson, the pockless statesman of Kansas, is the returning Pepulist pilgrim. Mr. Homan looks no older now than he did when he was here before, and he had the same little black sheestring the about his neck, "Silver Dick" Bland looked brighter and fresher than during his unfortunate run for the Presidency last summer, and chewed and chewed to-day just as he always did in the House. Some say it is tobaceo that the silver champion chews, others say it is his end. On the Republican side the two blost conspicuous "War Horses" to return are John H. Ketcham went about as usual, whispering to everybody, and Mr. Belden simply sat still and thought.

Among the men who were interesting figures in the last House for one reason or another, and who were missing to-day, were John K. Cowen of Baltimore, one of the leaders of the soundmoney campaign in Maryland last fall; Gen. William Draper of Massachusetts, who will go as Minister to Germany or Italy; "Uncle Sam" Stephenson of Michigan, whose quaint, old-fashloned manners and generosity in the matter of cigars made him popular with everybody; Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, who came to Congress as an ardent and enthusiastic Republican, made a reputation as a free-silver orator, and then went over to the Populists. Mr. Towne was present to-day in the House, but kept behind the rails. Three members of the fold New York delegation were missed to-day—Gov. McCormick and Franklin Bartiett, Democrats, and Gen. Newton M. Curtis of Og

He was elected from the Fourth Pennsylvania district portion of the city of Philadelphia by the largest majority given to any Congressman except. Shafforth of Colorado, who, of course, record practically the entire wole of his district. Spening of Congress, sat in a chair in the front row to-day, just as if he were a member. The spening of Congress, sat in a chair in the front row to-day, just as if he were a member. The stallest man in the new membership is "U," Sulloway of New Hampshire, and the shortest is Samuel V. Smith of the Sixth Michigan district. The first is nearly seven feet high, and the second slightly over five.

The drawing of seats, which takes place at the opening of sach new Congress, was more interesting factath at nearly all the leaders on both sides were compelled to take the most undesirable seats in the House, their names having been drawn last out of the box. The method of drawing seats is simple, absolutely fair, but amusing. The alphaetical list of members is numbered, and corresponding numbers placed on ivory balls are drawn out of a box by a bindfolded page. The Clerk looks at the number on the ball, calls out the name set opposite that number on the roll early seat to the name set opposite that number on the roll early seat not already selected.

The drawing to-day was preceded by a somewhat ill-natured spat between the leaders on both sides over an attempt to reserve places for certain more or less distinguished members. First the Republicans proposed that Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, as the only ex-Spenker, be allowed to select his seat. Then McMillin, for the Democrats, proposed that the same favor because the seat of the seat of the land of the souri, the next oldest Democrati were not well as the proposed seat of the land of the seat he over the proposed seat of the land. The proposed that Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, as the only ex-Spenker, be allowed to seate the seat willing if the name of Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, the oldest Republican, was willing if the name of Mr. Dingley,

the seats was concluded the President's message was read and the House adjourned.

Of the 357 men who constitute the membership of the House, 132 have never before served in that capacity, while 16 more have served in former Congresses, making altogether 148 new members and 209 who served in the last Congress. Politically classified there are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats, and 29 Fusion, Silverties, and Populists.

To-day's proceedings in the House demonstrated conclusively that President McKinley and Speaker Reed have a thorough understanding in regard to the methods to be employed to secure the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill. As soon as the House was organized Mr. Dingley took the centre of the stage and held it, with the assistance of Speaker Reed, until the tariffmaking machinery was put in motion. First came the President's short statistical message, calling sitention to the necessity for roor revenue. Mr. Dingley responded by introducing the new Tariff bill, and Speaker Reed completed the act by appointing the new Committee on Ways and Means.

The minority of that committee was a com-

new Tariff bill, and Speaker Reed completed the act by appointing the new Committee on Ways and Means.

The minority of that committee was a complete surprise, because old and experienced Democrats are passed over and the places are given to young, ambitious men who are inclined to give the South the benefit of a protective policy, so long as it remains upon the statute looks. Representative McLauringoes upon the committee again; so do Representatives McMillin and Whoeler. The new Democratic members are Hailey of Texas, Robertson of Louisiana, and Swanson of Virginia. In selecting the younger element in the Democratic party to succeed such men as the late Speaker Crisp and Judge Turner, the Speaker is said to have been actuated by a desire to choose men who are not wedded to the old Democrat principle of free raw material. IN THE SENATE.

The extraordinary session was opened in the Senate by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to the roll call and the galleries were filled to over-

the roll call and the galleries were filled to overflowing.

Mr. W. A. Harris (Pop., Kana.) was aworn in
as successor to Mr. Perfer.

The credentials of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon to succeed John
H. Mitchell, the Legislature having failed to
elect, were presented by Mr. McBride (Rep.,
Ore.), who said that Mr. Corbett was present
and ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) thought that in view of
the unusual circumstances in connection with
the case the credentials should be referred to
the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He
made a motion to that effect, and it was agreed
to. After the appointment of committees to notify the President and the House that the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken un-til 2 P. M.

3:10 Messrs, Hear (Rep., Mass.) and Cock-At 3:10 Messrs. Hear (Rep., Mass.) and Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), the committee on the part of the Senate, reported that "the President extended his cordinal greeting and would communicate a message in writing in a short time."

Assistant Secretary Pruden announced and presented the message, which was read by the Clerk. The message occupied the undivided attention of the Senators and of the audience in the galleries, but no demonstration followed its conclusion. conclusion.

Then, on motion of Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.), the
Benate adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

THE CINCINNATI ORDERED HOME. Her Place in the European Fleet to Be Taken by the Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, March 15.-Secretary Long has directed the withdrawal of the Cincinnati from Admiral Selfridge's fleet on the European station, and her return home in April. Her place will be taken by the cruiser Raleigh, now fitting at Norfolk for a three-years' tour in foreign waters. The exact date of the Raleigh's departure has not been fixed, but it is expected that repairs will be completed and sailing orders issued the first week in April.

The Cincinnati on reaching New York will be overhauled and assigned to the North Atlantic station. It is not the purpose of the naval authorities to reduce the strength of the European fleet, and as fast as one vessel requires overhauling at home some other will be sent out to take its place.

hauling at home some other will be sent out to take its place.

Admiral Selfridge has orders to keep the greater part of his squadron near Smyrna and to keep well away from Canea. The naval authorities for some weeks have been alive to the necessity of maintaining the ships near the Turkish coast as long as there is danger of a conflict between Greece and Turkey.

The department has issued orders retiring the Newark from active service, so that a thorough overhauling may be given the ship. Her officers and men will be detached to-morrow and transferred to other duties.

WARHINGTON, March 15.-Secretary Long washington, March 15.—Secretary Long issued orders to-day for the official acceptance trial of the gunboats Wilmington and Helena in Long Island Sound, over the 27-knot measured course of New London, next Monday and Tuesday. The Wilmington will leave Hampton Roads on Saturday and the Helena on Sunday for Long Island Sound, and the trial board will meet at New London on the 22d to conduct the type which will be made on successive days the runs, which will be made on successive days, the Wilmington on the 22d and the Helena on the

Yaval Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 15,-The following naval orders have been issued: orders have been issued:

Lieut, J. F. Parker has been ordered as supervisor of New York burbor, April 5, being detached from the branch hydrographile office, New York, for that purpose. He relieves Lieut, Commander D. Delehanty, who is ordered to the Columbia as executive officer, replacing Lieut. Commander C. O. Allitone, to whom three months leave is granted.

Capt. W. J. Wise has been chosen to succeed Capt. Glass in command of the battleship Texas, the last day of the present mouth, having been detached from the monitor Amphitrite for that purpose, in which position he will be relieved by Capt. J. B. Coghian, transferred from command of the Richmond. nond.
Capt. W. B. Hoff has been placed on the retired ist on account of physical disability, promoting harles D. Sigsbee, the naval hydrographer, to the rade of Captain.

Licut, W. H. Scheutze, for the past four years

Licut, W. H. Scheutze, for the past four years

val sides to Assistant Secretary McAdon, has been

dered to the cruiser Marbienead, relieving Licut,

C. Cowles, to whom three months' leave is

ranied.

Pay Director W. W. Willaims will be transferred from the Port Moyal to the Puzet Sound naval statos. April 26, relieving Passed Assistant Paymaster, R. Sullivan to settle accounts and wait orders. Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard will ransfer from the Detroit to the Cincinnati in the iceliterranean, and Assistant Engineer E. R. Poljeck will go from the Cincinnati to the Minneapoli,

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The following army

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following army orders have been issued:

Capt. Samuel R. Jones. Assistant Quartermaster, will relieve Major Daniel D. Wheeler of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, in addition to his present duties at Omaha. Neb. Major Wheeler will proceed to St. Pani. Minn., for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, to relieve Major John Simpson. Major Simpson will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, to relieve Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Lieut. Col. Kimball will proceed to New York city and relieve Col. Marshall L. audington. Assistant Quartermaster-Gieteral, in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city. Col. Ludinston will become Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, recently appointed, will report to the Quartermaster, Ferently appointed, will report to the Quartermaster, Ferently appointed, will report to the Quartermaster, General of the army for temporary duty in his office.

First Lieut, Henry C. Newcomer, corps of engl.

his office.

First Lieut, Henry C. Newcomer, corps of engineers, will relieve Capt, Granam D. Fitch of the duties now in his charge, perform them in addition to his present duties, and report to the President of the Mississippi River Commission. Capt, Fitch will report at Willets Point, N. Y., for any with the battailno of engineers and at the United States Fugineer School.

Candidates for Admiral Ramany's Place.

WASHINGTON, March 15,-Capt. John W. Phillip, Captain of the New York Navy Yard, is a candidate to succeed Admiral Ramsay as chief of the Navigation Bureau. Capt, Phillip's last cruise was as commander of the flagship New York, and he retired from her with the record of leaving the ship in poor condition. He has the support of a number of the New England Congress delegation, but his strength is not believed to be strong enough to secure the hillet. "Fighting Bob" Evans and Capt. Henry C. Taylor are also candidates. "Fighting Bob" was after the place during the Cleveland Admiristration, but there was no way to remove Admiral Ramsay gracefully. Admiral Ramsay retires on April 5, and the selection of his successor will be made before he leaves the office, a candidate to succeed Admiral Ramsay as chief

Applications for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Ten applications for office were received at the Treasury Department this morning, as follows:

J. N. Scott of Fort Townsend, Wash., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and D. C. Bealy of James town, Tenn., to be Collector of Customs at Knoxville.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—H. A. Miller of Hosgiand, Ind., at Lawrenceburg; Frank Dorennus of El Reno, Ckia. at Lawrenceburg; Frank Dorennus of El Reno, Ckia. at Leavenworth. Kan., H. M. Middangh of Staffordsville, Ky., at Lexington, R. B. Lightfoot of Vanderslurg, Ky., at Owensbero; A. M. Jess of Grant's Paec, Or., at Portlanti, W. G. Serrick of Glendover, Va. at Lynchburg; J. J. McLaughtin of Jumping Branch, W. Va., at Parkersburg.

Vice-President Hobart, has appointed Fredfor office were received at the Treasury Depart-Vice-President Hobart has appointed Fred-erick Evans, Jr., of Newark, N. J., as his pri-vate secretary, and Harry Bastianelli of New Jersey as messenger.

Palmer of Chicago to Be Public Printer. Washington, March 15.-Frank W. Palmer of Chicago is to be Public Printer, and will be appointed very soon. The President to-day sent appointed very soon. The President to-day sent for Senator Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and asked if there would be any objection to Mr. Palmer's confirmation. Mr. Halo replied that, on the contrary, Mr. Palmer was recognized by all Senators as the best Public Printer they had known during their experience, and that no better man could be selected for the office. It is expected that his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. RUSH FOR OFFICE STILL ON. THE WHITE HOUSE AGAIN FILLED

WITH PLACE HUNTERS. That the Seante Might Have Been Called to Order in the Manelon-Senator Platt Has Another Interview with the President,

WASHINGTON, March 15.-The rush of office ekers, Senators, Representatives, and others to the White House continues. Long before 10 o'clock this morning, the hour for the opening of the White House door, Senators and Reprewere forced to wait, under the rules, until 10, the time set for receiving Senators and Representatives. One Senator arrived at the White House, accompanied by a constituent, at 9:30. Secretary Porter is a stickler for White House rules, and is loathe to make exceptions. After the rush once started, it seemed as if it would never cease, and at one time the Senate might have been called to order in the White House, for there was nearly a quorum present. Senator T. C. Platt was among the early visitors. The New York Senator walked hurriedly from his hotel, which is right across the park, to the Executive Mansion, and entered almost unobserved. Several Senators and Representatives were with the resident at the time and Mr. Platt was motioned to a seat, where he waited two minutes for the President to dispose of visitors. The room was quickly cleared, Mr. Platt drew up his hair, and for over ten minutes he had the President's car. Then he departed through the same out having been seen by ten people.
"I found that the President was not making

appointments to-day," said Senator Platt, "and I did not recommend any of the people I would like to have placed. My visit was for the pur pose of serving notice on the President that I did not want all the Federal places in New York foreclosed on me. In other words, I did not want the New York offices to go by default. I told the President that I would have severa names later to present, but to day the New York patronage question was not discussed beyond what I have already said." Mr. Platt intimated that he would again visit

the White House, perhaps this week. Senator "Billy" Mason was up at an early our and was among the first to enter the White House. He came alone and presented the claim of Capt. J. R. Thomas of Chicago for Assistant Secretary of the Navy to succeed Mr. McAdoo. Mr. Mason has visited the mansion every day since the inauguration, and he gives promise to continue his visits until his men have been ac epted or rejected.

Representative A. C. Harmer of Pennsylva nia, a personal friend of the President's, called at an early hour, entered by a private door, and was with the President several minutes. Rep resentative D. B. Henderson of Iowa, who has many applications from "original McKinley men" in Iowa who would like to have a slice of Federal pic, came this morning and urged that Iowa's share of the spoils be given her.

Senator Fairbanks, with his long frock coabuttoned closely, his slouch hat in hand, and vercoat on arm, came with two Indiana visitors who wanted to shake hands with the President. The Indiana Senator is close to the President and was temporary Chairman of the convention hat nominated McKinley and Hobart, Mr. Henry C. Payne, who is supposed to b

Executive Mansion before the hour of 11. He had an excitable talk with the President, but says he wants no office. He protested against the appointment of Mod Taylor of the Badger State for the office of Fourth Assistant Post master-General. Mr. Payne was with the Presi-dent but a moment, and took the morning train

master-General. Mr. Payne was with the President but a moment, and took the morning train for New York.

Senator Frye of Maine asked the President to make some Maine appointments.

Ex-Speaker Grow, who first came to Congress away back in 1851, came into the White House with a sprightly air, and after seeing the President, departed with the springing step of a younger man. Mr. Grow is the old young man of the House.

Dr. W. W. Thomas, candidate for Minister to Sweden, came in and saw Secretary Porter a few minutes. Senator Burrows of Michican and Gen. Spaulding, who is scheduled for one of the Assistant Secretaryships of the Treasury, came together and were with the President a short time. Ex-Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon, candidate for Commissioner of the General Land Office, came to see the President in his own behalf. He also brough his successor in Congress with him. Up to within three days ago it was expected that Mr. Hermann would have smooth saining for the Land Office, but a new candidate, in the person of Isaac N. Pearson of Illino's, has appeared in the field and Mr. Hermann will have to hustle if he expects to get the place.

Gen. Growenor, President McKinley's official figurer in the recent contest for the Republican nomination, was a White House caller. Mr. Grosvenor, President McKinley's official figurer in the recent contest for the Republican nomination, was a White House caller. Mr. Grosvenor came in behalf of M. E. Cranston of Colorado, formerly of Ohio, an applicant for the District Attorneyship of the Centennial State. Representative Catchings of Mississippi was also a caller.

a caller.

Senators Proctor and Kyle came in together, the former to look after Vermont patronage and the latter to look after the interests of Major Pickler. Now that H. Clay Evans has the Commissionership of Pensions bagged, it has been necessary for Mr. Pickler to cast eyes about for some other Government place. He has feasted his eyes on the Deputy Commissionership of Pensions and will be satisfied if this is given to him. He also has a place in the Interior Department in view.

ment in view.
Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, who rode
roughshod over the bewhiskered Chairman of
the Populist National Committee and landed
sately in a sent in the Senate, came to present
J. M. Mondy of the old North State for the office safely in a seat in the Senate, came to present
J. M. Moody of the old North State for the office
of Assistant Attorney-General. Representative
Lorrin A. Fletcher of Minnesota brought C.S.
Cairn to the White House to shake the President's hand. Justice Harlan entered the door
of Secretary Porter, and after whispering
a few words in the ear of the Secretary, went into the President's private offlee, shook his hand, said "Good morning," &c., and came away. Representative
C. W. Stone, Chairman of the Coinage, Weights
and Measures Committee, accompanied by W.
Brown, a constituent, saw the President.
Mr. Brown is after "some good Government
job," Representative Hooker of New York, one
of the members of the famous "Hog Combine,"
which controls all patronage under the House
of Representatives, came to see about getting
positions for several New Yorkers. Representative Bromwell of Ohio stepped in a moment.
The Hon, A. T. Wood of Bowling Green, Ky.

which controls all patronage under the House of Representatives, came to see about getting positions for several New Yorkers. Representative Bromwell of Ohio stepped in a moment.

The Hon. A. T. Wood of Bowling Green, Ky. Senator appointed by Gov. Bradley to succeed Joe Blackburn, was with the President a moment, and the question of Kentucky patronage was lightly touched upon. Mr. Wood was given to understand that no appointments in Kentucky would be made immediately. Representative Prince of Illinois, who succeeded the late Gen. Philip S. Post, also was a caller. Representative James A. Hemenway of the First Indianadistrict and James H. McNeely, a constituent and editor of the Evansville Courter, had the President's ear a moment.

"The three prodigal sons," ex-Scnator Fred Dubois, Representative Charley Hartman, and ex-Representative Charley Towne, found themselves in a distinctly Republican atmosphere this morning. They came like lost sheep returning to the fold. A troubled look haunted their faxes. They did not seem at home, or if at home if the none if ret. He entered, surveyed the field, and looked about cautiously as if to see if the coast were clear, then beckoned to his comrades to approach. They did so, but slowly and at find frightened. The free-silver trio stood in the rear of the room a moment and sent a friendly person who recognized them to see Secretary Porter and to inform him of their presence. The colored doorkeeper, however, noticed the ex-Senator and gave the snap away. He came over to where Mr. Dubois was standing, and taking him by the lapel of the coat gently led him into Mr. Porter's room. Mr. Towns and Knigh him by the lapel of the coat gently led him into Mr. Porter's room. Mr. Towns and shaken the President's hand. The President did not treat the wayward sons as common enemies, but with the respect and good feeling which he would bestow upon a friend.

Representative Fower of New Jersey was a caller at the White House to-day. Representative Herry of Kentacky presented two District Rep

When the chemicals were ignited the fire flashed up in the face of the statue and scorched it, but not badly. The room was filled with snoke, which made it quite uncomfortable for persons in it. Secretary Porter, who happened through the hall, noticed the smoke, and for a moment was much troubled to think that the White House had been filled with smoke to satisfy a photographer. As a result he gave orders that no more flash-light photographs be taken in the White House.

photostrapher. As a result he gave orders that no more flash-light photographs be taken in the White House.

Along about 2 o'clock the outer corridor became pretty well congested, and Secretary Porter gave orders to have the doors thrown open that persons might see the President. The crowd then surged in, and for thirty minutes the President shook hands and talked with every Tom, Dick, and Harry who came to see him. A committee of three colored gentlemen, who had been waiting for several hours, took the occasion to present President McKinley with resolutions passed by a mass meeting of Maryland colored men, thanking him for the appointment of James A. Gary to a Cabinet office. F. F. Williams, one of the committee, made a little speech in ter the glash framed resolution to the President.

Ex-Senstor Blair of New 11 pahire came in about this time in company with J. B. Swinehart, W. A. Kelly, and John G. Brady, all of whom are from Alaska. They were introduced to the President and urged him to use his efforts toward securing the passage of a bill to send a delegate to Congress from Alaska. The three gentlemen are decidedly in tavor of home rule for the Territory and believe that a resident of the country should be appointed in preference to some foreigner, Mr. Brady says the laws of the Territory are not satisfactory to the pence-loving natives. He surgested that a commission of live—the Governor, the Judge, Attorney-General, and two prominent eitzens—be appointed as a commission to investigate the troubles in Alaska, and report to Congress the result of their labors. The President listened with attention, but gave them no definite answer.

Representative McAlcer, one of the two gold bennestes in the laws.

report to Congress the result of their labors. The President listened with attention, but gave them no definite answer.

Representative McAleer, one of the two gold Democrats in the last House, Representative Elliott of South Carolina being the other one, called to nay his respects. Secretary of the Navy Long had an hour's consultation with the President. Representative Sperry came in to see Secretary Porter. Senator Penrose was another caller again to-day in quest of patronage. Col. Oits of Los Angeles, who hopes to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, spent a moment with the President.

"Ben" Butterworth, candidate for Solicitor General to succeed Mr. Conrad; Booker T. Washington, the colored Professor: ex-Attorney-General A. H. Garland, Major "Ligo" Halford, private secretary to President Harrison, and Senator H. W. Corbett were among the afternoon callers.

At 3 o'clock the Notification Committee of the two houses, consisting of Senators Hoar and Cockrell, and Representatives Balley, Northway, and Payne, came in to notify the President that Congress was organized and ready to proceed with business. Assistant Secretary Pruden, who had been waiting several minutes with the President Smessage in his hand, then proceeded to the Capitol and delivered it. The Notification Committee remained about a minute and then proceeded to the Capitol.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. McKinley will receive the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, this having been arranged by Sir Julian Pauncefote on Saturday last.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MASSES. feeting of Catholic Temperance Societies Discuss the Problem.

A meeting in the interests of the "social betterment of the masses" was held in the Lenox Lyceum last night under the direction of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Temperance Societies. Archbishop Corrigan presided, and many of the Catholic temperance societies of the were represented by delegations. societies brought their banners, and the fronts of the boxes were draped with them. Among the societies represented were: St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society of Harlem, St. Monica's Temperance Society, St. John the Evangelist's Guild. St. Veronica's Temperance Society, St. Paul's Temperance Guild, St. Veronica's League. and the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Total

Abstinence Socity.

The Rev. Father Doyle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced the object of the meeting and introduced Archbishop Corrigan as the presiding officer. The Archbishop received an enthusiastic greeting. He said that subject to be discussed was one should be very near to every Catholic heart, if for no other reason than that the Pope had seen fit to make it the occasion of an encyclical, which pointed out the best, the safest and the truest way for bettering the masses. The Archbishop then introduced as the first speaker the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Vicar-General. Among other things Bishop Farley said:

cople, which is seeking to fan into a flame the spirit of discontent that prevails among the masses. There is no denying that there is a spirit of discontent, the cause of which must be found in the natural inequalities of men. Those who seek, by agitation, to increase this spirit are enemies to the republic and enemies to the

human race.

"Men are not born equal, the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Men are born with certain natural inequalities. These are cultivated, some badly and some worse, and this has given rise to a Bishop Farley here read from the Pope's en-cyclical on the relations of the rich to the poor

Bishop Farley here read from the rope's encyclical on the relations of the rich to the poor and said:

"It behooves all of us to cast about us for a remedy for these social evils. We Catholics claim that this encyclical contains it.

"Through our great Pontiff, the Catholic Church is slowly but surely coming to be recognized as the leader in civil and social reforms. The Catholic Church is the only one, for instance, that has fought down that demon divorce, which has honeycombed the upper stratum of society and is fast ruining the homes of those in the more humble walks of life. Follow the precepts of this great encyclical and you will procure the social betterment of the masses.

The other speakers were Justice Joseph F. Daly, John F. McDonough, and ex-Deputy Assistant District Attorney Oliver. Letters of regret were read from ex-Postmuster-General Thomas L. James, Judge Mongan J. O'Brien, and Col. George Bliss. The meeting lossed with the adoption of a set of resolutions read by Father Doyle.

Large Estates Breaking Up Into Small Holdings-9,500,000 Acres Acquired by Former Serfs in One Year.

From the London Standard. Some interesting figures have been published relating to the purchase and sale of land in Russia in the year 1893. Over all the forty-five provinces of European Russia to which they refer-excluding, that is, the Balti: provinces and those of Archangel and Astrakhan -a steady lecrease of the landed property in the hands of the nobility has been going on, with a corresponding increase in the amount held by merchants and wealthy peasants. In one year the nobility parted with over five and a half million acres for nine million four hundred, thousand pounds sterling, or about one pound thirteen shillings and three pence per acre, and bought, at a fractionally higher price, two million nine hundred thousand acres, a net loss of over two and a halt million acres, which have passed into the possession of persons who, a

over two and a half million acres, which have passed into the possession of persons who, a generation ago, were serfs, the absolute property of their lords, to be bought and sold like any other chattels, and advertised for sale in the daily press, precisely as the negro slaves of the United States before the war.

Strictly speaking, the change has taken more than a generation to come about, for, before the emacication of the serfs, it was customary to allow promising specimens to engal e in trade or skilled labor away from the estate to which they belonged, on condition of paying a yearly sum, fixed arbitrarily by them, to their masters. These semi-frest serfs had, however, no legal rights to any property they might acquire; the master could, if he pleased, as was not infrequently the case, raise the quittance fee to an impossible sum, or simply recall the successful merchant or artisan from the town where he was plying nis trade, and enter into possession of all the products of his individual industry. Those of them who had just masters, or who, in the absence of communications in the country, could keep their lords in ignorance of their growing prosperity, became the successful merchants whose sons are now a not insignificant power in the lane.

The fluures show, however, that considerably less than half the 2.664,000 odd acres which, in 1893, passed into the hands of the nobles to other persons, have been acquired by the nowerful merchant class. Even the pe sant communes, which might have been expected to absorb the balance, do not appear to have made large purchases. In short, an analysis shows that another class or caste has sprung up in the past thrity years—namely, the wealthy peasant, unfavorably know sometimes, in

that another class or caste has spring up in the past thirty years—namely, the wealthy peasant, unfavorably known sometimes, in connection with lotal grain corners, as the Kulak, or "Fist," who, being essentially a peasant of the peasants, contrives by superior lunning, sometimes by the possession of a midical for education, and, in justice, it must be added, by a comparatively sober course of life and the general drunken license of the Russian village, to add field to field and rabbe to rouble, until sufficient has been amassed to termit of extensive usurious dealings, while taking care to keep the favor of the local and thorities. The road to wealth is then plain before him, and it is said that even the proverbial Jew is less hard upon his unhappy vistins than the peasant nouveau piche, doubtlees because the name, race, and faith of the former make him less secure from the inquisitions of the law than his orthodox brother.

The Nairn Inlaid Linoleum,

made in tile, wood and carpet effects, special colorings and designs for Spring, now ready.

Printed Linoleum,

made in five different grades, in Delft blue and other artistic colorings to match the latest furnishings, from

40 cents per square yard upward.

BROADWAY, 18th & 19th Sts.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. Bill Abeliahing Spring Elections in Newark

and Jersey City Passes the Senate TRENTON, N. J., March 15 .- The Armbruste Racing bill was not reported to-night in the House, but its introducer presented a petition containing many signatures asking for its passage. The Committee on Revision of the Laws has decided to report the bill adversely to-mor row morning.
The bill consolidating in November the munici-

pal and State elections in Jersey City and Newark and extending the terms of the officials in those cities for eight months was passed in the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8. Senator Ketcham urged its passage on the ground of economy, as it would save \$20,000 annually to Newark, and it would save \$20,000 annually to Newark, and would result in many residents taking an interest in municipal affairs who do not do so now. Senators Daly and Kuhle opposed the bill because it would destroy local self-government, is opposed to the recent declaration of Republican State platforms, and is unconstitutional. The affirmative vote was just sufficient to pass the bill, and it has taken the Newark and Jersey City Republican leaders over four weeks to secure the needed votes.

The Governor sent to the Senate the nominations of Albert C. Martin as Judge in Ocean county and Theodore J. Brown for Prosecutor. Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these:

these:

By Mr. Ketcham, giving the Mayors of Jersey City and Newark power to remove for cause members of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners and appoint their successors; prohibiting tax deductions on real estate for indebtedness to State or national banks, and preventing the swearing off of personal indebtedness to banks unless the same was incurred more than sixty days before the date for assessing for taxation purposes.

By Mr. Parry, authorizing the bridging of the Dela-ware River between Burlington, N. J., and Bristol, Pa. By Mr. Skirm, prohibiting the future use of cellars for bake houses unless half of the height of the cellar school in a street level. for bake houses unless half of the height of the cellar is above the street level.

In the House Mr. Hogan withdrew his bill giving to the Governor power to appoint Police Justices in Jersey City and Newark. A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the State House Commissioners to purchase a lifesize portrait of the late Chief Justice Beasley, to be placed in the Capitol.

The House passed bills providing for the closing of polls on election day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and providing for the incorporation as cities of Asbury Park and Ocean City. Among the bills introduced were these:

By Leonard, amexing to Hoboken the township of Weehawken, Hudson county.

By Urguhart, requiring the keeper of the State

Weehawken, Hudson county.

By Urquhart, requiring the keeper of the State prison to notify the Chiefs of Police in first and second class cities, one week in advance, of the proposed discharge of convicts from prison.

By McArthur, authorizing first-olass cities to use one-half the moneys received from licenses to repave and repair streets and reconstruct sewers.

MINISTERS ON CHURCH POLITY. entatives of Various Denomination Give Their Views on the Subject.

The Presbyterian Union held its last public meeting of the season in the Hotel Windsor last night, and a number of addresses by ministers of different denominations were made on the subject of "Church Polity." The Rev. Henry C. subject of "Church Polity." The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, spoke for the Episcopalians.

The Gospel, Dr. Swentzel said, was for every-body and must be spread everywhere. He held that the Apostolic mission did not end with the men who were called by the Lord, but that they were competent to appoint other apostles. This doctrine, he said, was held by the Episcopal Church.

detrine, he said, was held by the Episcopal Church.

"The episcopate," said Dr. Swentzel, "is the apostolate. It has come down through the ages in an unbroken chain, and it is the polity of more than eight-tenths of Christendom of today." In speaking of church unity, he said that the time would come when the churches, tired and sick of division between themselves, would be united into one body in Christ.

The Congregational Church was represented by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J. Dr. Bradford said that he believed rather in an historic Christian people than in an historic episcopate. "We will agree," he said, "that there is something historic; we only differ as between the few and the many."

The Rev. William Henry Roberts, stated clerk of the General Assembly, spoke for the Presbyterians. "We believe," he said, "that all other Christians are members of the same body of which Christ is the Apostics ended with Paul, but that the apostolic work was continued through the Church. "If Christ calls a man to-day," he said, "and there be no Church to lay a hand on his head, he may, like Dwight L. Moody, preach without episcopate or presbytery."

pate or presbytery."

William Halsey Wood of Newark, N. J., a prominent architect, died in Philadelphia on Sat irday. In 1889 Mr. Wood was one of four architects whose plans, submitted in the international competition for the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, were selected for elabora-

St. John the Divine, were selected for elaboration. Though Mr. Wood was finally unsuccessful in this competition, his plan on the theme "Jorusalem the Golden" was much admired by all whosaw it exhibited at the See house in Lafayette place in 1891. Mr. Wood was the architect of many important buildings.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received intelligence of the death, in Harpoot, eastern Turkey, on Feb. 22, of the Rev. Egbert Smyth Ellis. Mr. Ellis was born in Kittery, Me., on May 3, 1886. His father was the Rev. Thomas Long Ellis. He was graduated from Williams College in 1890 and from Andover Seminary in 1894. He embarked from New York for the foreign field on Sept. 26, 1894.

Stephen C. Fordham, one of the best-known

Stephen C. Fordham, one of the best-known men in Newark, died yesterday, at the St. Bernabas Hospital, that city, where he was about to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Heart disease, it is thought, caused his death. Mr. Fordham was 64 years old, a widower, and a veteran of the war of the rebellion.

Herman Dicck, city editor of the German Dicck, city editor of the German citizens of Philadelphia, died at his home in that city yesterday morning. He was stricken with apoplexy on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Dicck was 50 years old, and had been associated with the Demokrat forty years.

apoplexy on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Dieck was 50 years old, and had been associated with the Bemokrat forty years.

William Henry Butler, the head of the Butler Safe and Lock Company, died on Friday at his home, 314 Union street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. His death was due to crystpelas, resulting from his foot being caught in a car track. He leaves a son and two daughters.

Bergen H. Simonson, 45 years old, of East Williston, L. L. died on Saturday. He was a son of the late William H. Simonson, whopecame noted as the proprietor of a road house on Jamaica avenue, Bedford, Simonson leaves a widow and eleven children.

William Schaefer, for nearly forty years a

whole and eleven chairen.

William Schaefer, for nearly forty years a hardware dealer in Williamsburgh, died at his home, 194 Ruttedge street, on Sunday. He was born in Germany sixty-five years ago. He was a trustee of the North Side Bank and of the Eastern District Hospital. Eastern District Hospital.

Jonas Wade Townley, one of the oldest residents of Elizabeth, N.J., died there yesteriay at the age of 82. He was a brother of former Mayor Robert W. Townley of Elizabeth, and is survived by a widow and one son.

George F. Ilsiey, who had been long engaged in the printing business in Church street, died on Saturday at his home, 37719 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, in his 74th year. He leaves a widow, son, and daughter.

Henry McCrowe, Superintendent of Parks, died yesterday at his home in East Side Park, Paterson, N. J., of Bright's disease.

To Cure a Cold in One Bay Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it talls to cure. 186c.—Adv. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

HE URGES THE NECESSITY FOR PROVIDING MORE REVENUE.

Than Three Years, He Says, the Current Espenditures Have Esceeded the Receipts, and a Tariff Law should Be Passed Which Will Provide Ample Revenue. WASHINGTON, March 15.-The President's message was sent in to Congress at about 3:15 this afternoon and was read. It is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indis-pensable because of the condition in which we and the revenues of the Government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an eco-nomical and prudent administration of the Government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and

should be corrected.
"We find by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,868,260.22 and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9.914,-453.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March, 1889, \$259,076,890, and he annual interest charge decreased \$11,684, 576.60. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its ex penditures to \$459,374,887.65, showing an ex cess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,

"Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year and with but few exceptions of no month of any iscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 were \$372,802,498,29, and its expenditures \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128,78 in the ordinary expenses of the Government, as compared with the revious fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemp tion of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the Govern ment then resorted to loans to replenish the re "In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were

issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The um of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily de-creased until, on Feb. 8. 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in ber to for \$65,116,244 was announced to Congr

"The receipts of De Covernment for the fiscal sear ending June 30, 11 35, were \$390,373,203,30 nd the expenditures \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,223.19. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the Government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued with-in three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the Government from all sources were \$409,475, 408,75, while its expenditures were \$434,678,

iovernment from all sources were \$409,475,408,78, while its expenditures were \$409,475,408,78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654,48, or an excess of expenditures over recipits of \$25,203,245,70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729,46 to meet the total expenditures.

"Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the Government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,603,76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000,22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396,46. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316,994,05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$293,259,389,29, a deficit of \$5,952,395,24 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,400,997,38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,400,997,38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,400,997,38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$28,760,056,66, a deficit of \$4,395,059,28, or a total deficiency of \$18,60,61,580,44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897. Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,893,20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297,60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,414,40.

"It may be urged that even if the revenues of the Government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency

fest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country. "Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to review and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object is carnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the Government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our finances.

"Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897."

The Morgan line steamship El Rio from New Orleans, just missed collision at daybreak yesterday with the spars of a sunken wreck off Barnegat, which has been bothering coastwise navigators for several months. The El Rio was coming up almost at her top speed, which is about seventeen knots, when the second officer about soventeen knots, when the second officer saw the spars dead ahead, a ship's length away. The engines were reversed, and the wheel put hard over. The steamship just grazed the spars, which are apparently the topmasts of a schooner. Capt. Quick said he thought that the wreck ought to have been removed long ago by one of Uncle Sam's war vessels. The Mallory liner Concho, from Galveston, almost ran into the spars in a fog while on her way into port last week.

A Clergyman Accused.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 15.-The Rev. T. Howell Richards, the Episcopal minister of Dell Rapids, charged with an unnatural crime, this afternoon waived examination and was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of \$500. Bonds were furnished.

Bishop W. H. Hare, in a published interview to-night, exonerates Richards, and some members of his church have signed resolutions denouncing his accusers. The evidence, however, in the hands of the State's Attorney is most damaging. Bishop Hare admitted to right that in the church trial not one of the wittersee near when when trial not one of the witnesses upon whom the State rests its case was examined.

Seven Hundred Shirtmakers Strike. Six hundred shirtmakers employed by Jonas &

ion, 11 Walker street, in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville struck yesterday morning for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. One hundred and forty-five shirtmakers in the shops of Contractors Goldberg, 85 Norfolk street: Kuncker, 131 Essex street; Leterswich, 68 Bay-Aureker, 191 Pasex street, Letterswich, os hay-ard street, and Kaplan, 92 Market street, struck anso for a similar advance. It is probable that the employers will concede their demands. Three hundred shirtmakers who struck in the shors of Lebrowich Brothers hast week gained their point yesterday morning and returned to work.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.-110, 790 Washington street, A. B. Nelson, damage triffing; 2:10, 848 East 164th street, Jacob Meyer, damage \$100; 11:40, 635 East 142d street, Thomas Dennin, damage triffing.

P. M.-Y-46, 180 East 101st street, Victor Wolf, damage \$100; 4:85, 641 East Ninth treet, James Hunter, damage \$500; 4:45, 486 West Holdevard, W. F. Hrisham, no damage; 0:95, 1477 Inird avenue, John Hyan, damage \$100; 0:20, 100 Third avenue, John Lenne, damage \$100; 0:20, 100 Third avenue, John Lenne, damage \$100; 7:80, 50 Catharine street, A. Swatz, damage \$25 E:20, 084 Eighth avenue, K. O'lbell, damage \$250: 0:20, 64 Eighth avenue, K. O'lbell, damage \$250: 0:20, 64 Eighth avenue, damage street, damage street, viso, 300 West Broadway, Wool Exchange, no damage.



Opening.

Tuesday and Wednesday,

Misses' and Children's Millinery,

March 16th & 17th.

Baby Caps,

In all materials-French and Domestic.

Spring Styles are ready in every department.

60-62West 23dSt. DUDUDUDUDUDUDUDU

LAY DOWN AND SHOT HERSELF. ties Spray Took Off Her Hat First and Stuck the Hatpins Into It.

Mabel C. Spray, 18 years old, shot herself dead last night in 152d street, between Seventh avenue and Macomb's Dam lane. She was found lying on the sidewalk on her back with a bullet ole in her right temple and a five-chambered revolver in her right hand. She had taken off her hat, stuck the hatpins in it, and laid it carefully on the sidewalk. She had apparently lain down before firing the shot. She had put only one cartridge in the revolver. In a pocket on the inside of her jacket was this letter addressed to Miss Lulu Spray of 40 West

addressed to Miss Lulu Spray of 40 West Sixty-fifth street:

My Dear Sister: I told you that I might come back, but I don't think it possible. Forgive me for what I am going to do, but I cannot help it. For God's sake never do as I am about to do. Think sometimes of your foolish sister

Sergeant Reed sent a messenger down to Miss Lulu Spray's address, but before he got there Miss Spray herself, accompanied by a young man, came into the station and asked for news of her sister Mabel, who, she said, had recently been threatening to commit suicide. Miss Lulu said that she and her companion had heard that Mabel had gone uptown on the Ninth avenue elevated and had followed her. She said that Mabel was a dressmaker and lived with her and her father, who is the elevator man at Roosevelt Hospital. Miss Lulu said that she did not know why Mabel wanted to kill herself. She was apparently in good bodily health, and, so far as Miss Lulu knew, had no love affair. Her father's name is Miles C. Spray.

DIED WITHOUT SEEING HIS BARY. Drunken Husband Poisons Himself at the Door of His Wife's Mother's Home.

Nora Hickey lived with her mother at 301 West 127th street until June 1 last, when she was married to Philip Haffner, a brewery workman, who was making fair wages. The girl had a few hundred dollars saved up, and soon after their marriage Haffner threw up his job and took to drink.

The young couple lived at 1040 Third avenue, Nora went home to her mother on Jan. 1 last, and her baby was born on Jan. 2. Haffner came to the house next day to see the baby, but they old him to clear out, that he wasn't wanted there, and they refused to let him see the child. On Jan. 10 there was a christening at the house, and the husband came again, late at night; but they wouldn't let him in. He went away and bought some earbolic acid and swallowed it. He recovered, and on his plea that he had been drunk was discharged in the police Ever since then he had haunted the house, try Ever since then he had haunted the house, try-ing to get a chance to see the baby. He slept on the steps at night. His wife lived on the third floor, and he never succeeded in getting into the

Haffier slept on the steps last Sunday night and was seen there early yesterday morning. He came again last evening and went up to his wife's room. He was told to get out. He went and bought some more carbolic acid, swallowed it in the hall downstairs, and lay down and died in the doorway.

JOSEPH WAKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Attack of the Grip. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15 .- Joseph Waker, 63 years old, a member of the Board of Education and a merchant in this city, killed

himself this morning. He had been ill with the grip for six weeks, but was apparently recov-Mr. Waker filed an accounting as executor of his father's estate in the Somerset county Orphans' Court some time ago, to which the other heirs, C. J. David and James Waker, took exceptions. The matter was to have come up before the court on March 29. In his accounting Mr. Waker charges \$20,000 and accounts for ing Mr. Waker charges \$20,000 and accounts for \$17,000 in addition to the commissions and fees, Mr. Waker is supposed to have been a man of means, and it is not believed that this shortage could have prompted him to kill himself. He was born in Somerset county and in 1875 was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in that county. In this city he served for six years in the Board of Education, was an officer of the First Reformed Church, Vice-President of the Retail Merchants' Association, and a prominent Mason. His widow and two sons, C. J. and James, survive him.

An Unknown Man Commits Suicide. BUFFALO, March 15 .- The body of a young man, as yet unidentified, was found on William street, two miles beyond the city line, last night with a revolver tightly clenched in the left hand, and with a bullet hole in his head. It was clearly a case of suicide. The man appeared to be about 25 years of age, a German, and was dressed in rough clothes. Nothing was found on him by which he could be identified. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Vice-President Hobart's Private Secretary. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Vice-President Hobart has selected as his secretary Mr. Frederick Evans, Jr., of Newark, N. J., a well known newspaper man of his State. Mr. Evans entered upon his duties to-day, succeeding Mr. Lewis G. Stevenson, a son of ex-Vice-President Stevenson. Mr. Evans is a graduate of Princeton, in the class of '86. After graduation he was con the class of '86. After graduation he was con-nected with the staff of the New York Tribuns for over four years, and in 1891 he accepted the post of managing editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, where he eventually succeeded Mr. Noah Brooks as editor. He resigned the editor-ship of this paper last August, and was identi-fied with the editorial bureau of the Republican National Committee during the recent cam-pairs. Since that time he has been an editorial writer on one of the New York papers.

SKIN-TORTURED

with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (distinct), the great skin cure. CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, dis-figuring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleed-ing, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Porrest Davo AND CRESS.
CORF., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Gare Skin-Tortured Bables," free. SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautiful Boar.